WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A composition comprising a combination of

a) an inhibitor of Herpes simplex virus thymidine kinase, and

b) an antiherpes substance comprising one or more of (1) a pre-phosphorylated or phosphonate nucleoside analog; (2) a pyrophosphate analog; and (3) a nucleoside analog, or any combination thereof, or an ester, salt, or solvate thereof.

2. The composition of claim 1, wherein the antiherpes substance comprises one or more of (1) a pre-phosphorylated or phosphonate nucleoside analog or (2) a pyrophosphate analog, or any combination thereof, or an ester, salt, or solvate thereof.

3. The composition of claim 1, wherein the pre-phosphorylated or phosphonate nucleoside analog is acyclovir monophosphate, ganciclovir monophosphate, cidofovir, or 9-(phosphonomethoxyethyl)adenine (PMEA), or an ester, salt, or solvate thereof.

4. The composition of claim 1, wherein the pyrophosphate analog is a phosphonoacetate or phosphonoformate, or an ester, salt, or solvate thereof.

5. The composition of claim 1, wherein the nucleoside analog is acyclovir, famiciclovir, or ganciclovir, or an ester, salt, or solvate thereof.

6. The composition of claim 1, wherein the antiherpes substance does not require phosphorylation by Herpes simplex virus thymidine kinase to be active.

7. The composition of claim 1, wherein the inhibitor of Herpes simplex virus thymidine kinase is selected from the group consisting of 2-phenylamino-9-substituted-6-oxopurines and 2-phenylamino-9H-6-oxopurines, or an ester, salt, or solvate thereof.

8. The composition of claim 1, wherein the thymidine kinase inhibitor is 2-phenylamino-9-(4-hydroxybutyl)-6-oxopurine, or an ester, salt, or solvate thereof.

9. The composition of claim 1, wherein the antiherpes substance is foscarnet or an ester or salt thereof.

10. The composition of claim 1, wherein the antiherpes substance is cidofovir or an ester or salt thereof.

11. The composition of claim 1, wherein the antiherpes substance is acyclovir, or an ester, salt, or solvate thereof.

12. The composition of claim 1, wherein the antiherpes substance is acyclovir monophosphate, or an ester, salt, or solvate thereof.

13. The composition of claim 1, wherein the antiherpes substance is ganciclovir monophosphate, or an ester, salt, or solvate thereof.

14. A dosage form for parenteral or oral use containing a pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1.

15. A cream, lotion, gel, ointment, plaster, stick, or pen containing a composition according to claim 1.

16. The composition of claim 1, including a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier that is selected from the group consisting of sterile water, saline, polyalkylene glycols, vegetable oils, hydrogenated naphthalenes, biocompatible polymers, biodegradable polymers, and mixtures thereof.

17. The composition of claim 16, wherein the biodegradable polymer is selected from the group consisting of polycaprolactone, polydecalactone, poly(sebacic anhydride), sebacic acid-co-1,3-bis(carboxyphenoxypropane), sebacic acid-co-1,6-bis(carboxyphenoxyhexane), dedecanoic-co-1,3-bis(carboxyphenoxypropane), dedecanoic-co-1,6-bis(carboxyphenoxyhexane), albumin and derivatives, gelatin and derivatives, starch

and derivatives, gum arabic, cellulose and derivatives, polysorbate and derivatives, agarose, lectins, galactose, polyurethanes, polyvinylalcohol, functionalized polymers and copolymers of lactic and glycolic acid, lactic acid homopolymer, glycolic acid copolymer, copolymers of lactic acid and glycolic acid, polyhydroxybutyrate, polyhydroxyalkanoic acid, and mixtures thereof.

18. The composition of claim 17, wherein the biodegradable polymer is in the form of a particle.

19. The composition of claim 18, wherein the particle includes multiple walls.

20. A method for a treatment of a recurrent Herpes simplex virus infection in a mammal, the method comprising administering to the mammal, in combination, a therapeutic dose of

a) an inhibitor of Herpes simplex virus thymidine kinase, and

b) an antiherpes substance comprising one or more of (1) a pre-phosphorylated or phosphonate nucleoside analog; (2) a pyrophosphate analog; and (3) a nucleoside analog, or any combination thereof, or an ester, salt or solvate thereof.

21. The method of claim 20, wherein the infection is in the skin.

22. The method of claim 20, wherein the infection is in a mucous membrane.

23. The method of claim 20, wherein the infection is in the neurological system.

24. The method of claim 20, wherein the therapeutic dose is administered topically to an area of the body.

25. The method of claim 24, wherein the area is selected from the group consisting of eyes, mouth, genital area, anal area, and mixtures thereof.

26. A method for prophylaxis of Herpes simplex virus in a mammal, the method comprising administering to the mammal, in combination, a therapeutic dose of

a) an inhibitor of Herpes simplex virus thymidine kinase, and

b) an antiherpes substance comprising one or more of (1) a pre-phosphorylated or phosphonate nucleoside analog; (2) a pyrophosphate analog; and (3) a nucleoside analog, or any combination thereof, or an ester, salt, or solvate thereof.

27. The method of claim 26, wherein the thymidine kinase inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of 2-phenylamino-9-(4-hydroxybutyl)-6-oxopurine, 2-(3-trifluoromethylphenylamino)-6-oxopurine, or a ester, salt or solvate thereof.

28. The method of claim 26 wherein the Herpes simplex virus is type 1.

29. The method of claim 26 wherein the Herpes simplex virus is type 2.

30. The method of claim 26, wherein the herpesvirus is Varicella zoster virus.

31. A method for inhibiting growth of a Herpes simplex virus in a mammal, the method comprising administering to the mammal, in combination, a therapeutic dose of

a) an inhibitor of Herpes simplex virus thymidine kinase, and

b) an antiherpes substance comprising one or more of (1) a pre-phosphorylated or phosphonate nucleoside analog; (2) a pyrophosphate analog; and (3) a nucleoside analog, or any combination thereof, or an ester, salt or solvate thereof.

32. A kit for treatment of a Herpes simplex virus infection in a mammal, the kit comprising:

a) an inhibitor of Herpes simplex virus thymidine kinase

b) an antiherpes substance comprising one or more of (1) a pre-phosphorylated or phosphonate nucleoside analog; (2) a pyrophosphate analog; and (3) a nucleoside analog, or any combination thereof, or an ester, salt or solvate thereof, and

c) instructions for administering (a) and (b) concurrently or within a sufficiently close time to achieve coexistent concentrations of (a) and (b) in subject.

33. The kit of claim 32, wherein the pre-phosphorylated or phosphonate nucleoside analog is acyclovir monophosphate, ganciclovir monophosphate, cidofovir, or 9-(phosphonomethoxyethyl)adenine (PMEA), or an ester, salt, or solvate thereof.

34. The kit of claim 32, wherein the inhibitor of Herpes simplex virus thymidine kinase is selected from the group consisting of 2-phenylamino-9-substituted-6-oxopurines and 2-phenylamino-9H-6-oxopurines, or an ester, salt, or solvate thereof.

35. The kit of claim 32, wherein the antiherpes substance is foscarnet or an ester or salt thereof.

36. The kit of claim 32, wherein the antiherpes substance is cidofovir or an ester or salt thereof.